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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

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Letter dated 18 November 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, to enclose herewith the final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 1 October 1999 (see enclosure).*

I should be grateful it the present letter and its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10, 29, 38, 42, 43, 44, 49 (a), 50, 53, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 88, 89 and 115, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Michel KAFANDO

* The enclosure is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK 21 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1420H (1 OCTOBER 1999)

The Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC member States **was held** on Friday 21st Jumada Al-Thani 1420H, corresponding to 1st October 1999, at the UN Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Youssouf Ouedraogo, Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso and Chairman of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. The Meeting **was attended** by His Excellency Ibrahima Fall, Representative of the UN Secretary General and His Excellency Ambassador Hussein Hassouna, Representative of the Secretary General of the League of Arab States.

3. The Meeting **noted** with utmost appreciation the reports submitted by the Secretary General on the items of the Agenda.

Question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict:

4. The Meeting **approved** the report adopted by the meeting of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine (Annex No. I), held on 14 Jumada Al-Thani 1420H, corresponding to 24th September 1999.

5. The Meeting **reaffirmed** that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine is the prime cause of Muslims and **expressed** its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the Israeli occupation and realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

6. It **called** upon the States of the world to recognize the State of Palestine upon its declaration on the Palestinian land, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their sovereignty over their land in accordance with the resolutions of the international legitimacy.

7. It **reaffirmed** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, pursuant to the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly; and **requested** action to stop the violation of Islamic and Christian holy places, and also to stop all measures and practices carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City aimed at changing its geographical and demographic status with a

view to judaizing it, and **called** for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine.

8. It **expressed** optimism over the positive steps which have been recently realized in the context of the peace process by the signing of Sharm Al-Sheikh agreement by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. It **called** upon Israel to translate the agreement into a practical reality in order to ensure à meaningful atmosphere for confidence-building.

9. It **reaffirmed** its support to the peace process in the Middle East in accordance with the basis of the Madrid Conference and consistent with the UN Charter and resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the "Land-for-Peace" formula which calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and also total withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territory to the internationally-recognized borders. It **called** for strict and sincere implementation of all agreements signed in this context between the concerned parties as well as of all commitments and obligations.

10. It **called** upon the member States to act to block Israel's bid to join the Asian Group, within the framework of the United Nations, its Agencies and other international institutions until Israel abides by implementing all international resolutions, and until a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is achieved.

11. It **urged** also the international community and all States of the world to boycott the products and commodities produced by colonial settlement in the occupied territories, and **called** to refrain from undertaking any projects in these settlements, pursuant to the resolutions of the international legitimacy which consider these settlements as illegal, and that the products and commodities pertain to illegal colonial settlements.

12. It **welcomed** the holding of the Geneva Conference of the High Contracting Parties on 15 July 1999 in Geneva, with OIC participation; the Conference approved the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds (East Jerusalem), and demanded Israel "the occupying power" to apply the provisions of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds (East Jerusalem).

13. It **emphasized** the continued responsibility of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it for the benefit of the Palestinian people wherever they may be living in accordance with the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and **called** upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to see to it that the Conciliation Committee undertakes in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned States the preparation of a comprehensive listing of Palestinian refugees and their properties and elaboration of a comprehensive conception for the settlement of their problems on the basis of their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with the UN

General Assembly Resolution No. 194. It further **called** upon all states to provide further assistance towards the Agency's budget so as to enable it to continue providing its prescribed services.

Situation in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova:

14. The meeting **approved** the report submitted by the Contact Group on Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova (Annex No. II).

15. It **expressed** the interest of the OIC in safeguarding the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina within internationally recognized borders; supported the existence of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-communal state.

16. It **affirmed** the necessity of expediting the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord, completely, impartially and within the limits of the law; implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 1244 on Kosova which allows the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes to resume their normal lives; and **stressed** the interest of the OIC in participating in the implementation of the Accord in letter and spirit, as well as participating in peace-keeping and establishing security and stability in Kosova by fully contributing to planning, financing and implementing .

17. It **underlined** the important role of the International Tribunal in strengthening peace, and **requested** it to speed up its investigations and prosecution of war criminals and perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova.

18. It **expressed** admiration for the attachment of the Kosova people to their national territory which has been manifest in their swift return to their homes immediately following the cessation of military operations. It **expressed** gratitude to the member States and the international community for the great assistance extended to refugees and displaced persons during the Serbian occupation of Kosova.

19. It **called** upon the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina to resume its meetings in order to provide further assistance from States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and utilize this assistance in development projects in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova according to the priorities set by those concerned; and **urged** all States and voluntary institutions to honour their obligations by extending the necessary funds for this purpose.

20. It **appealed** to the member States to strengthen the identity of the Muslims of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova by extending a helping hand to them aimed at establishing parity with the other races and communities living with them while taking into consideration the deep rooted historical and cultural bonds which link these regions to the Islamic world.

21. The Meeting **approved** the proposal of the OIC Secretary General to organize a comprehensive Seminar on the Role of the Member States in the Reconstruction of Kosova and **requested** to take the necessary procedures to hold this Seminar in the near future.

Jammu and Kashmir Dispute:

22. The Meeting **approved** the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the meeting held on 17 Jumada Al-Thani, 1420H, corresponding to 27 September 1999. (Annex No. III).

23. It **denounced**, having listened to the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people who submitted a Memorandum on the Dispute in Jammu and Kashmir (Annex No. IV.), the decision of the Indian Government to prevent the departure of the official delegation of the representatives of the Kashmiri people from Indian-occupied Kashmiri territory to New York to particiapte in the meeting of the OIC Contact Group and the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States and to submit their just cause to delegations of States taking part in the proceedings of the Fifth-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly. It **considered** this decision as confirmation of the oppressive policy practised by the Indian Government against the Kashmiri people and its persistent violations of their human rights and basic freedoms, including the right to self-determination as provided in the UN and the OIC resolutions.

24. It **urged** India to accept a peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and **urged** it to agree on dispatching an OIC fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir.

25. The Meeting **expressed** its deep concern over the aggravation of the dispute between India and Pakistan in the summer of 1999, which contributed to the deterioration of relations between the two countries.

26. It **called upon** India to put an end to human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir, abolish arbitrary laws such as "Armed Forces Special Authorities Act", release Kashmiri detainees and allow the free travel of their leaders to participate in international meetings; and to allow international human rights organizations to freely visit Jammu and Kashmir in order to closely follow up developments therein. It **entrusted** the OIC Contact Group with requesting the inclusion of the issue of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir in the resolutions of the United Nations. The Group **urged** the UN to implement its relevant resolutions.

27. It **charged** the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir with continuing to hold its meetings on the course of the meetings of the OIC, the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Commission and the Sub-Commission on Human Rights with a view to mobilizing international support to safeguard the human rights of the Kashmiri people.

28. The Meeting **adopted** a Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (Annex No.V)

Situation in Afghanistan:

29. The meeting **approved** the Report of the meeting of the OIC Ad-Hoc Committee on Afghanistan (Annex No. VI), held on 17 Jumada Al-Thani, 1420H, corresponding to 27 September 1999.

30. It **expressed** deep regret for the succession of tragic events in Afghanistan and continuation of hostilities among the Afghan factions which resulted in huge losses in lives and properties and greatly endangered the unity and territorial integrity of the country as well as regional and international peace and security. It **affirmed** that the Afghan problem cannot be solved by military means. Therefore, it is the duty of the Afghan factions to renounce the use of force and to accept peaceful solutions, aimed at achieving an equitable power-sharing and the formation of a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government that will realize national reconciliation, establish peace in all parts of Afghanistan and enable the Afghan refugees and displaced persons to return to their country.

31. It **called** upon all concerned States, within and outside the region to refrain from sending arms and extending other military assistance to the Afghan factions. It **affirmed** the necessity of the OIC participation in the international efforts to address the situation in Afghanistan as well as assumption of an effective role which shall be complementary to and supportive of the UN role in this respect.

32. The Meeting **expressed** the utmost concern over the deterioration of the status of human rights in Afghanistan, especially those relating to women rights, which has become material for distorting the image of Islam and exercising pressure on all Muslims. It **requested** the prosecution of the murderers of the Iranian Diplomats and an Iranian Press Correspondent in Mazar-e-Sharif and inflicting just punishment on them.

33. It **entrusted** the OIC Secretary General with conducting the necessary contacts and efforts vis-à-vis the member States and voluntary organizations to ensure the necessary support to the Afghan farmers so that they may desist from planting narcotics and replace it by other farm crops for a decent livelihood. It **appealed** to the international community to continue extending various humanitarian assistance, especially in the area of resettlement and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees and returnees to enable them to settle and participate in the reconstruction of their country.

Situation in Somalia:

34. The meeting **reiterated** the commitment of the member States to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia. It **called** on all the Somali factions to take into consideration the high interest of the homeland and work together to restore peace and stability in the country. It **called** on the member States and the international

community to continue humanitarian support to the Somali people in various fields and assist them to overcome their difficult conditions.

UN Reform and Expansion of the Membership of the Security Council:

35. The Meeting **approved** the report of the meeting of the Ad-hoc Open-Ended OIC Working Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Membership of the Security Council held on 19 Jumada Al-Thani, 1420H, corresponding to 29 September 1999. (Annex No. VII).

36. It **affirmed,** in this respect, that the OIC member States have a direct and vital interest in UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council. It **reiterated** the resolve of the member States to continue to effectively and constructively contribute to the discussion concerning reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council. It **requested** the OIC Working Group concerned to follow-up its meetings on this subject.

37. It **reaffirmed** the necessity of considering the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of veto, an integral part of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States, equitable geographical distribution and the non-imposition of a time-frame on this process, in which efforts must be exerted in order to reach an agreement thereon.

38. The Meeting **supported** the UN General Assembly resolution No. 53/30 of 23rd November 1998 requiring an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Assembly for any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters. It **affirmed** that the Open-Ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly is the appropriate forum for continuation of efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of resolution No. 48/26 of the General Assembly.

39. The Meeting **approved** the Declaration adopted by the OIC Working Group concerned with the matter (Annex No. VIII).

Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan:

40. The Meeting **reiterated** condemnation of the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan as stated in previously adopted OIC resolutions. It **emphasized** the right of the Republic of Azerbaijan to safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It **requested** the Republic of Armenia to withdraw totally from occupied Azeri territory in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, the OIC and the OSCE group. It also **requested** the Republic of Armenia to observe international laws, in particular those relating to the respect of antiquities and cultural heritage in occupied territories.

Consequences of the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and the necessity for Iraq to implement all relevant resolutions of the Security Council:

41. The Meeting **requested** the Iraqi Government to maintain further cooperation with the international community and implement the relevant Security Council resolutions. It **called** upon the Iraqi Government to seriously cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Commission in Geneva for the release of the Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees as well as nationals of other States in order to make possible the lifting of sanctions against Iraq.

42. It **expressed** total sympathy with the Iraqi people in their current severe plight as a result of international blockade and boycott, and requested the UN Security Council to lift all impediments which obstruct the flow of humanitarian assistance to Iraq. It **affirmed** the upholding of the independence, sovereignty over all its national territory and territorial integrity of Iraq.

Positive developments of the crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States, the United Kingdom and the Republic of France, on the other:

43. The Meeting **recalled** the OIC positions stated in resolutions adopted by Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences and **expressed** its satisfaction for the decision taken by the authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to encourage the two suspects to appear before the Scottish Court in the Netherlands to which they responded. It **supported** the demands of the Libyan Jamahiriya to receive all guarantees and conditions for a just and fair trial of the two suspects.

44. It **took note** of the quick and unanimous response of the Security Council to the steps taken by Libya to put an end to this crisis and considered that Libya, by taking these steps, has fulfilled its obligations towards Security Council Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993), 1192 (1998) as well as the requirements of Resolution No. 731 (1992). It **urged** the Security Council to adopt a resolution on the immediate and complete lifting of sanctions against Libya. It also **requested** the immediate lifting of unilateral sanctions imposed against Libya outside the UN System.

45. It **considered** the politicization of this legal dispute in any form and by any party as unacceptable because the issue is a legal case submitted to the Scottish Court agreed upon by all concerned parties which the Meeting **invited** to abide by any ruling that the Court may make.

US armed aggression on Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Sudan:

46. The Meeting **reiterated** its condemnation of the US aggression against Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in the Sudan as it contravenes international norms and conventions. It **affirmed** its support to the request made by the Government of the Sudan to send a fact-finding commission to the Sudan to investigate US allegations concerning the plant.

Situation in the Republic of Sierra Leone:

47. The Meeting **appealed** to the international community, specialized agencies, in particular the OIC member States to contribute according to their ability towards assisting the ambitious projects of the Government of Sierra Leone for reconstruction and development so as to enable the people of Sierra Leone to turn over the page of war and restore peace and security in the country.

Situation in Cyprus:

48. The Meeting **expressed** firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and **reaffirmed** its resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It **called** for a just and negotiated settlement that would respect their legitimate aspirations. It emphasized the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in promoting a negotiated settlement acceptable to both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides and to this effect **called** on the two sides to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting solution.

Coordination among Member States:

49. The Meeting **welcomed** the efforts exerted by the OIC member States in New York and Geneva as well as the intensive contacts conducted by the Secretary General in order to strengthen cooperation among member States. It **called** upon them to unify their efforts on a regular basis concerning issues of common interest, especially during the current Fifty-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly in their pursuit to ensure adoption of appropriate decisions on political, economic, social, humanitarian and administrative issues.

Date and Venue of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers:

50. The meeting **approved** the request of the Government of Malaysia to host the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in June 2000 in Kuala Lumpur. It also **approved** the request of the Government of Turkey to host an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foregin Ministers in February or March 2000 in Istanbul to be devoted to the following topic: "The Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Challenges of the New Era".

Annex I

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE O.I.C. SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HELD ON 14/6/1420H (24/9/1999) TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE O.I.C.MEMBER STATES (UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS - NEW YORK) 21 JUMADA AL-THANI 1420H (1 OCTOBER 1999)

I- The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, on 14/6/1420H (24/9/1999) under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Azeddine LARAKI, OIC Secretary General.

II- The meeting was attended by the representatives of the following Member States of the Committee except for the Republic of Guinea:-

- Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
- Republic of Senegal,
- State of Palestine, and
- Malaysia.

A representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran also attended the meeting.

III- The Secretary General opened the meeting with a speech in which he expressed optimism for the positive steps recently made in the peace process involving the signing of Sharm Al-Sheikh agreement by the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and called on Israel to translate the accord into a practical reality in order to ensure a meaningful atmosphere for confidence-building in the region. He demanded Israel to stop giving "No" as a response relating to substantive issues submitted for final status negotiations.

IV- The Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine delivered a statement which included a meticulous evaluation of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as a detailed review of the phases already covered and those waiting to be negotiated. This was followed by interventions by the representatives of participating states reiterating the supportive positions of their states of the Palestine cause and highlighting the recent positive developments on the peace process which involved the signing of Sharm Al-Sheikh

agreement by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. They also called on Israel to abide by the genuine implementation of the agreement.

V- The Committee decided to submit the following recommendations to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:-

1- Reaffirming all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab Israeli Conflict.

2- Reaffirming also that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine is the prime cause of Muslims and expressing its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the Israeli occupation and realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3- Calling upon all the States of the world to recognize the State of Palestine upon its declaration on the Palestinian land, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their sovereignty on their land in accordance with the resolutions of the international legitimacy.

4- Reaffirming that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, pursuant to the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly; and acting to stop the violation of Islamic and Christian holy places, and also to stop all measures and practices carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City aimed at changing its geographical and demographic status with a view to judaizing it, and calling for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine.

5- Reaffirming its support to the peace process in the Middle East in accordance with the principles adopted at the Madrid Conference and consistent with the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the "Land-for-Peace" formula which demands Israeli withdrawal from all occupied

Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and also total withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territory to the internationally-recognized borders. Calling for the strict and sincere implementation of all agreements signed in this context between the parties concerned as well as all commitments and obligations.

6- Affirming that Israel's disregard of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, backtracking on the commitments, pledges and agreements made in the framework of this process, procrastination and evasion, seriously undermine the peace process, and holding the Israeli government responsible for this situation.

7- Affirming that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures and practices aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, and contrary to the resolutions of the international legitimacy and international agreements and conventions, as well as contrary to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and therefore, recommending the following:

(a) Demanding the international community, in particular the two co-sponsors of the peace process, to compel Israel in order to abide by the international legitimate resolutions and implement the resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly No. ES 2/10 (24.4.1997) and No. ES 3/10 (15.7.1997) and No. ES 4/10 (13.11.1997) and No. ES 5/10 (17.3.1998) and No. ES 6/10 (9.2.1999) relating to stopping work on establishing a settlement on Jebel Abu Ghonaim as well as all other settlement activity, including expanding existing settlements, building ringroads and usurping lands adjacent to settlements and activities which constitute a violation of international resolutions.

(b) Welcoming the convening of the Conference of the High Contracting Parties of the Geneva Convention on 15.7.1999 in Geneva in accordance with resolution No. 6/10-ES of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the UN

General Assembly, which approved the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds East. It requested Israel, the "occupying power", to apply the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds. Welcoming also the participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference therein.

(c) Calling upon the Member States to exert efforts so that the UN General Assembly may take necessary measures, pursuant to the "Resolution of the Unity for Peace", in case of the failure of Israel to abide by the two afore-mentioned resolutions; and calling on the High Contracting Parties to meet again in order to take the necessary measures to implement the Geneva Convention as regards the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds.

8- Requesting States as well as international institutions and organizations to abide by the international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif being part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and calling on them not to participate in any meeting or activity which may serve the objective of Israel of consolidating its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.

9- Calling on the Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, pursuant to Resolution 446, and also calling for continuation of efforts and contacts with the States of the world in order to carry out the decisions of the international legitimacy, in particular Security Council Resolution No. 465 (1980), which considered the settlements as illegal and demanded the dismantling of existing ones.

10- Calling on the international community, in particular the two Co-Sponsors of the peace process, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical and demographic changes in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to refrain from any action or procedure which may prejudice the results of the negotiations on the final status of the city, and to abide by the relevant international resolutions; lift the

blockade on Al-Quds Al-Sharif; ensure freedom of worship therein; desist from demolishing houses, withdrawing identities of Palestinian citizens and emptying the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab inhabitants.

11- Strongly condemning Israel's persistence in the excavation works under the foundations of the archaeological, cultural and religious landmarks in East Al-Quds (East Jerusalem), especially under the foundations of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Mosque of the Dome of the Rock, in particular the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endangers the Islamic and Christian holy shrines. Requesting the international community and the Security Council to implement the latter's resolutions on the protection of the status of Al-Quds including establishing a mechanism for the implementation of its latest Resolution No. 1073 of 1996 concerning closure of the tunnel and taking appropriate measures to ensure that the Security Council will follow up the implementation of the Final Statement of its Chairman adopted by the Council on 13.7.1998, including the adoption of appropriate decisions and measures thereon in accordance with the UN Charter, as the actions undertaken by Israel in Al-Quds constitute a violation of the basis of peace in the Middle East, a threat to international peace and security, and an act of aggression.

12- Requesting the international community to abide by Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which calls upon Member States to uphold the provisions of the said Resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds. Taking note with appreciation of the general response of most of the States of the world to this resolution.

13- Urging the international community and all States that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, in particular the United States of America, States of the European Union, as well as international donor institutions and funds, to cease assistance which is used by Israel to implement its colonialist and settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the Syrian Golan.

14- Urging also the international community and all States of the world to boycott the products and commodities produced by

settlement colonies in the occupied territories, and to refrain from undertaking any projects in these settlements, pursuant to the resolutions of the international legitimacy which consider these settlements as illegal, and that the products and commodities pertain to illegal colonial settlements.

15- Calling for continued action to implement Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the relevant UN resolutions concerning the repatriation of displaced people, in particular Resolution No. 237 (1967).

16- Requesting the UN to dispatch a fact-finding mission to investigate conditions in the Palestinian lands, their uses and proceeds as well as violation of ownership rights and their misuse, and to obtain complete copies of all documents and maps of lands which are in the possession of the Israeli administration, and to exert efforts to implement UN General Assembly Resolution No. 57/43, dated 6.12.1988 on the proceeds of the properties of Palestinian refugees which stipulates that "(the Secretary General) shall take the appropriate steps, in coordination with the UN Conciliation Committee concerned with Palestine, to protect and administer Arab properties, assets and Arab ownership rights in Israel, and to set up a fund to receive their proceeds on behalf of their owners." And also requesting the UN to appoint a permanent official in charge of these properties to submit a regular report to the UN on the conditions and protection of these properties pending the return of their owners.

17- Calling for a more effective UN involvement to ensure the success of the Middle East process and reiterating continued UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is reached, providing for an end to the Israeli occupation, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

18- Calling for action at the UN and all international institutions in order to compel Israel to release the detainees, return the deportees, halt the method of mass punishment, cease the confiscation of lands land properties, and the demolition of

homes, also cease any action that threatens life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

19- Emphasizing the continued responsibility of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it for the benefit of all the Palestinians wherever they may be living in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly in this regard, and calling upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to see to it that the Conciliation Committee undertakes in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned States the preparation of a comprehensive inventory of Palestinian refugees and their properties and elaborate a comprehensive conception for the settlement of their problems on the basis of their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with the UN Resolution No. 194. Further calling on all states to provide more assistance towards the Agency's budget so as to enable it continue providing its prescribed services.

20- Calling for convening an international symposium on the question of Palestinian refugees during the year 2000, in coordination with the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the League of Arab States and the State of Palestine.

21- Calling for international participation in the celebrations of the (Bethlehem 2000), extending necessary assistance to ensure success of this important international event, and underlining the valuable efforts exerted by H.E. President Yasser Arafat to ensure the success of these celebrations.

22- Strongly condemning Israel's continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and its Western Biqa'a region, its arbitrary practices and military acts of aggression against the Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in their camps in Lebanon; calling upon the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression; requesting the implementation of the Security Council resolution on Lebanon, especially Resolution 425 (1978), Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory. Affirming its resolve to maintain the

independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders.

23- Condemning the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens; affirming that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; demanding the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967.

24- Urging Islamic States which have begun to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to reconsider their relationships with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel abides by the UN resolutions and implement the agreements, obligations and commitments arrived at by the parties to the peace process, in accordance with the principles adopted by the Madrid Conference, the OSLO Accord and the other agreements concluded with the PLO, as well as obligations and commitments arrived at with the Arab parties on all tracks during the peace talks.

25- Calling upon the member States to act to block Israel's bid to join the Asian Group or the Middle East Group in the framework of the Untied Nations and its organizations as well as other international institutions until Israel commits itself to implement all the international resolutions and until the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region.

26- Requesting the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with UN Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolutions calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's

renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a comprehensive statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as an indispensable step for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily, nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, and for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

27- **Entrusting the Secretary General with taking the necessary measures for the continuation and promotion of contacts and coordination on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, between the OIC and the League of Arab States, OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, the UN and its specialized agencies. Expressing its appreciation of the supportive stands and assistance of these institutions to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.**

Annex II

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE O.I.C. CONTACT GROUP ON BOSNIA, HERZEGOVINA AND KOSOVA HELD ON 14 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1420H (24 SEPTEMBER 1999) SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF O.I.C. MEMBER STATES UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS – NEW YORK 21 JUMADA AL-THANI 1420H (1 OCTOBER 1999)

I- The OIC Contact Group on Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova held its meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 Jumada Al-Thani 1420H (24 September 1999) to consider the situation in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova, and follow up the implementation of the international peace accords concerning this region.

II- The meeting was chaired by H.E. Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as representatives of member States of the Group participated in the meeting:

- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Republic of Turkey
- Malaysia
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Republic of Senegal
- Kingdom of Morocco

in addition to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

III- After listening to the interventions of the member States on the subject and discussing its various aspects, the Group recommended to:

1- Reiterate the insistence of the OIC members on safeguarding the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina within internationally recognized borders; support the existence of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-communal State.

2- Affirm the necessity of expeditiously implementing the Dayton Peace Accord, completely and impartially and within the limits of the law, as well as implementing Security Council Resolution No. 1244 on Kosova which would allow refugees and the displaced to return to their homes and lead a normal life.

3- Stress the keenness of the OIC on the latter's participation in implementing the Dayton Peace Accord, in letter and spirit, and its insistence on participating in peace-keeping, restoring security and stability to the region, as well as fully contributing to planning, financing and executing of this task.

4- Stress the important role of the International Tribunal in strengthening peace and to request the latter to accelerate its investigations and prosecute war criminals and perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and all crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova.

5- Express admiration for the attachment of the Kosova people to their national territory which was materialized in their swift return to their homes immediately following the halt of military operations.

6- Express appreciation and gratitude to the member States and to all the international community for the great assistance they extended to the refugees and the displaced during the Serbian occupation of Kosova. And call for continuing assistance to the projects of rehabilitation and resettlement of the citizens of Kosova.

7- Commend the great role and fruitful contacts, concerning Kosova, conducted by the Ministerial Group emanating from the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova, held in Geneva on 7th April 1999, during its tour of Moscow, Bonn, Rome and Tirana, headed by H.E. Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

8- Urge all States and voluntary institutions to honour their commitments and extend the necessary funds for the reconstruction of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova, and accelerate the necessary measures to complete projects of priority, while affirming that the humanitarian assistance extended to the people of Kosova must be reoriented towards reconstruction, resettlement of returnees and rebuilding what has been destroyed by the racist warfare during the Serbian control of the region.

9- Intensify contacts between the OIC Contact Group and the International Contact Group aimed at achieving further coordination in issues of joint concern in the Balkan region; mobilize assistance extended by the member States and non-Governmental Organizations to the people of Kosova, and utilize them in implementing the projects of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the region.

10- Call upon the Assistance Mobilization Group (AMG) to urgently resume its meetings in order to provide further assistance from the member States and Non-Governmental Organizations and to use them in executing and completing developmental projects in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova, according to priorities set by those concerned.

11- Appeal to the member States to strengthen the Islamic identity of the Muslims of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Kosova, by extending a helping hand to them to achieve parity with the other races and communities living in the Balkans, while taking into consideration the deep-rooted historical and cultural bonds which link these regions to the Islamic world.

12- Agree to the proposal made by the OIC Secretary General to organize a comprehensive seminar on the role of Islamic States in the reconstruction of Kosova, and request to take the necessary measures for holding this seminar in the near future.

Annex III

**REPORT OF THE O.I.C. CONTACT GROUP
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HELD ON 17 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1420H
(27 SEPTEMBER 1999)
SUBMITTED TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF O.I.C. MEMBER STATES
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS – NEW YORK
21 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1420H
(1 OCTOBER 1999)**

I- The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir held a meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 17 Jumada Al-Thani, 1420H (27 September 1999) to examine the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the possible implications of current developments there on peace and security in South Asia and the entire world.

II- The meeting was chaired by His Excellency the OIC Secretary General Dr. Azeddine LARAKI. It was attended by representatives of the Member States of the Group, namely Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Niger and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

III- Following discussion of the subject, and listening to the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People, the Group recommended to:

1- Denounce the decision of the Indian Government to prevent the departure of the official delegation of the representatives of the Kashmiri people from India-controlled Kashmiri territory to New York to participate in the meeting of the Contact Group and the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of OIC member States and to submit their just cause to delegations of states taking part in the proceedings of the 54th Session of the UN General Assembly. Consider this decision as confirmation of the oppressive policy practised by the Indian government against the Kashmiri people, and the persistent violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms including self-determination as provided in the UN and the OIC resolutions.

2- Affirm all the resolutions adopted by OIC Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences calling for free and impartial exercise of the Kashmiri people's right of self-determination, in accordance with relevant international decisions.

3- Request India to accept a peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

4- Urge the Government of India to agree on dispatching an OIC Fact-Finding Mission to Jammu and Kashmir so that the Organisation may establish the reality of the conditions in the region and offer its good offices aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue.

5- Express its deep concern over the aggravation of the dispute between India and Pakistan in the Summer of 1999, which witnessed the deterioration of relations between the two countries despite the important visit made by the Prime Minister of India to Pakistan in February 1999. Regret the negative developments accompanying this tension, in particular, the downing of an unarmed Pakistani aircraft by Indian forces in August.

6- Affirm its support to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in seeking to conduct a serious dialogue with the Republic of India in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

7- Request the United Nations to implement its resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir.

8- Entrust the OIC Secretary General with initiating measures on formation of the Fact-Finding Mission, appointing a Special Representative of the Secretary General and undertaking all necessary steps to ensure the dispatch of the Fact-Finding Mission to Jammu and Kashmir as soon as possible.

9- Request India to put an end to human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir, abolish arbitrary laws such as "Armed Forces Special Authorities Act", release Kashmiri detainees and allow the free travel of their leaders to participate in international meetings.

10- Request India also to allow international human rights organizations to freely visit Jammu and Kashmir to closely follow developments therein.

11- Entrust the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir with requesting the inclusion of the issue of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

12- Appeal to the member States, all financial institutions, including the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank, to extend humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

13- Entrust the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir with continuing to hold its meetings on the course of the meetings of the OIC, the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Commission, the Sub-Commission on Human Rights with a view to mobilizing international

support to safeguard the human rights of the Kashmiri people and listening to the view of the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People in these meetings.

14- Adopt the Draft Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (Annex V)

15- Take note of the memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People. (Annex IV)

Annex IV

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED BY ALL PARTIES HURRIYET CONFERENCE (APHC) OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR TO THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE O.I.C. CONTACT GROUP ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR NEW YORK, 27 SEPTEMBER 1999

We, the Representatives of the oppressed Kashmiri people:

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and also United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, upholding the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Recalling all resolutions relating to Jammu and Kashmir of the OIC Summit and Ministerial Conferences.

Welcoming the historic Special Declaration of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on Jammu and Kashmir adopted on 23 March 1997.

Further welcoming the reaffirmation of the commitment of the OIC and its Member States as reflected in the Tehran Summit Declaration of 11 December 1997 to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and their support to the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination.

Expressing deep gratitude to the OIC and its Member States for their unequivocal support for Kashmiris right to self-determination and for their condemnation of the repression and massive human rights violations in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Rejecting Indian efforts to impose farcical elections as they are not a substitute to the freely exercised right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination.

Noting the complete boycott by the people of Kashmir of the recent sham Lok Sabha elections in Jammu and Kashmir, which amounts to a verdict rejecting Indian occupation of Jammu and Kashmir.

1. Demand that the Government of India honour and redeem its pledges to Kashmiri people in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

2. Affirm that any agreement on Jammu and Kashmir should be only on the basis of the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

3. Recall that the Security Council has clearly enunciated that, on the basis of the agreement concluded between India and Pakistan, "the final disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations."

4. Reaffirm their full rejection of the efforts by India to institute the so-called "political process" and 18 farcical elections imposed in occupied Kashmir, the sole purpose of which is to deny the Kashmiri people their right of self-determination and wilfully and deliberately mislead the international community.

5. Also recall that the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 91 (1951) had declared and reaffirmed in its resolution 122 (1957) that the creation of a Constituent Assembly or holding of any elections in Jammu and Kashmir by the Indian Government would not be a substitute for a free and impartial plebiscite mandated by the Security Council to determine the will of the people of Kashmir.

6. Condemn the serious crimes against humanity, massacres, extra-judicial killings, custodial deaths, reprisal killings, arbitrary detention, torture, burning of houses, villages and townships and use of rape as a weapon of war by the Indian government through its military and para-military personnel, and renegades which have claimed more than 70,000 innocent lives in Jammu and Kashmir during the last ten years.

7. Express deep concern over the intensified campaign of repression, intimidation and persecution launched against the leaders of All Paries Hurriyet Conference to quell their opposition to the imposed elections and fraudulent political process.

8. Further condemn the destruction and desecration of the Islamic holy places in occupied Kashmir by Indian occupation forces.

9. Express deep concern over the escalation of tensions in Kashmir as a result of Indian military operations and build up along cease-fire line.

10. **Condemn the unprovoked and indiscriminate shelling across the cease-fire line in Azad Kashmir by the Indian armed forces.**

11. **Welcome the call by the international community to urge Pakistan and India to resume the dialogue process.**

12. **Appreciate the efforts of all peace-loving nations, including Pakistan for seeking a peaceful solution of Jammu and Kashmir dispute, keeping in view the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.**

Resolve that:

a) **The people of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination which has legitimately accrued to them by the international community.**

b) **The will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir expressed through a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the UN constitutes the sole and primary basis for the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.**

<u>Urge the members of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to:</u>

a) **Propose the Secretry General of the Untied Nations to grant observer status at the United Nations General Assembly to the All Parties Hurriyet Conference.**

b) **Recommend the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a Special Representative of international stature and standing on Kashmir.**

c) **Ensure that the All Parties Hurriyet Conference be included in all negotiations over Kashmir.**

d) **Persuade all concerned parties for a meaningful and substantive dialogue on the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir.**

e) **Further urge the international community to influence India to hold a result oriented dialogue without any precondition to resolve issue of Jammu and Kashmir.**

f) **Impress upon the Indian government to desist from exacerbating tension in Jammu and Kashmir and with Pakistan by staging and imposing a farcical political process and to once again remind the Indian government that in Resolutions 91 (1951) and 122 (1957), the UN**

Security Council unambiguously affirmed that "any action that (the Indian Government) may have taken, or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation (of Jammu and Kashmir) would not constitute a disposition of the State".

g) Totally reject the recent sham and farcical elections in Jammu and Kashmir which were totally boycotted by people.

h) Stress upon the Indian government to put an end to state-terrorism; desist from genocidal repression that tantamounts to ethnic cleansing in Jammu and Kashmir; halt the practice of "crackdowns" on Kashmiri villages and urban areas; remove military pickets and troops from Kashmiri towns and villages and fully respect the religious sentiments of the Kashmiri people.

i) Demand that India immediately end the harassment of the Leaders of the All Parties Hurriyet Conference and to fully respect their fundamental right to movement including granting of travel documents and allowing them to travel abroad freely.

j) Urge India to abolish the draconian Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958, Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act 1992, and Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act 1978 in occupied Kashmir as these laws give the security forces wide powers of arrest and detention and virtual impunity to commit human rights violations.

k) Urge India to allow access to major Human Rights NGOs like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and other human rights organizations/NGOs to monitor and document the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

l) Urge the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir.

Annex V

DECLARATION ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 21 Jumada Al-Thani, 1420H, corresponding to 1 October 1999.

Recalling all OIC resolutions as well as Security Council resolutions pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir;

Seriously concerned over the intensification of repression and continued violation of the human rights of Kashmiri people including the denial of their inalienable right to self-determination;

Deeply concerned over the tensions along the Line of Control in Kashmir which have now become potentially more dangerous following the nuclearisation of South Asia;

Noting the rejection of the recent Indian sponsored elections by the Kashmiri people demonstrated through their successful boycott of these elections;

Noting the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people;

Further noting the report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir;

1- Reaffirms all OIC Summit and Ministerial resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

2- Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with relevant UN resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3- Further reaffirms that so-called elections cannot be a substitute for the free and impartial exercise of the Kashmiris right to self-determination under UN auspices as determined by the UN Security Council.

4- **Urges the international community to take effective steps for safeguarding the human rights of the Kashmiri people including their right to self-determination and stresses the importance of sustained international engagement to facilitate a just and peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute.**

5- **Supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India and calls for the early resumption of result-oriented talks between Pakistan and India without any preconditions.**

6- **Deplores the Indian action to prevent the leaders of the APHC, the true representatives of the Kashmiri people, from travelling to New York to present the Kashmiri case at the OIC meeting during the United Nations General Assembly, and the illegal detention of many other Kashmiri leaders.**

7- **Decides that the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir should continue to meet during sessions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Commission on Human Rights as well as at the OIC Ministerial meetings.**

Annex VI

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE O.I.C. AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON FOLLOWING UP THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN HELD ON 17 JUMADA AL-THANI 1420H (27 SEPTEMBER 1999) SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE O.I.C. MEMBER STATES UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS – NEW YORK 21 JUMADA AL-THANI 1420H (1 OCTOBER 1999)

I- The OIC Committee on Following up the Situation in Afghanistan met at the U.N. Headquarters in New York on 17 Jumada Al-Thani, 1420H (27 September 1999) to review developments in Afghanistan.

II- His Excellency the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Dr. Azeddine LARAKI chaired the meeting. The following member States of the Committee participated in it: Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Republic of Tunisia. The Republic of Guinea was absent.

III- Following exhaustive discussion of total conditions and developments in Afghanistan, the Committee recommended to:

(1) Express deep regret for the succession of tragic events in Afghanistan and continuation of hostilities among the Afghan factions which resulted in huge losses in lives and properties and greatly endangered the unity and territorial integrity of the country as well as regional and international peace and security.

(2) Request the belligerent Afghan parties to immediately halt fighting and resort to reason, conscience and the UN-sponsored negotiations aimed at achieving a peaceful solution which guarantees for all the Afghan people their legitimate rights and for the State of Afghanistan its sovereignty, national unity and impartiality.

(3) Affirm that the Afghan problem cannot be solved by military means. Therefore, it is the duty of the Afghan factions to renounce the use of force and to accept peaceful solutions, aimed at achieving an equitable power-sharing and the formation of a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government that will realize national reconciliation, establish peace in all parts of Afghanistan and enable the Afghan refugees and displaced persons to return to their country.

(4) Call upon all concerned States, within and outside the region to refrain from sending arms and extending other military assistance to the Afghan factions.

(5) Affirm the necessity of the OIC participation in the international efforts to address the situation in Afghanistan as well as assumption of an effective role which shall be complementary to and supportive of the UN role in this respect.

(6) Express the utmost concern over the deterioration of the status of human rights in Afghanistan, especially those relating to women rights, which has become material for distorting the image of Islam and exercising pressure on all Muslims.

(7) Entrust the OIC Secretary General with conducting the necessary contacts and efforts vis-a-vis the member States and voluntary organizations to ensure the necessary support to the Afghan farmers so that they may desist from planting narcotics and replace it by other crops for a decent livelihood.

(8) Request the trial of the murderers of the Iranian diplomats and an Iranian press correspondent in Mazar-e-Sharif and inflicting just punishment on them.

(9) Appeal to the international community to continue extending various humanitarian assistance, especially in the area of repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees and returnees to enable them to settle and participate in the reconstruction of their country.

Annex VII

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE AD-HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON U.N. REFORM AND EXPANSION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HELD ON 19 JUMADA AL-THANI 1420H (29 SEPTEMBER 1999) SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF O.I.C. MEMBER STATES UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS – NEW YORK 21 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1420H (1 OCTOBER 1999)

1. The OIC Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Membership of the Security Council, met at the Ministerial level at the UN Headquarters on 19 Jumada II 1420 H (29 September 1999).

2. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Youssouf Ouedraogo, Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso, Chairman of the Twenty-sixth Session of the ICFM. H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as well as representatives of a number of member States participated in the meeting.

3. In the light of Resolution No. 40/8-P (I.S.) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference held in Teheran in December 1997, and Resolution No. 42/26-P of the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999, the meeting discussed the question of UN reforms and expansion of the membership of the Security Council. It recalled also the Declaration adopted by the Thirty-second Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997, as well as the Statement of the Twelfth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Cape Town, South Africa in 1998, and the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997, on this issue.

4. Following its review of the developments of the work methods of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council and the impact of these developments on the interests of member States, the Group recommended to:

a) Vigorously support the UN General Assembly resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998 requiring an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members of the Assembly for any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.

b) Consider that the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, an integral part of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of states and equitable geographical distribution.

c) Support the view that any effort towards the restructuring of the Security Council shall be made in a manner that would reach general agreement on this issue without subjecting the process to any imposed time-frame.

d) Request the OIC Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group to continue holding regular meetings in New York with the aim of harmonizing and coordinating the positions of the OIC member States on all aspects of this issue.

e) Consider adopting the enclosed draft Declaration on the Expansion and Reform of the Security Council.

Annex VIII

DECLARATION ON THE EXPANSION AND REFORM OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

We, the Foreign Ministers of the State Members of the Organization of Islamic Conference, meeting at the United Nations, New York, on 21 Jumada Al-Thani 1420H, corresponding to 1 October 1999,

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform including the reform of the Security Council;

Recognizing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratization of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for the enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;

Recalling Resolution No. 40/8-P(IS) adopted at the OIC Eighth Summit in Tehran in December 1997 on the UN Reforms, including the expansion and reform of the Security Council and the earlier Declarations adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October 1997 and 1 October 1998;

Recalling also paras 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

1. **Affirm that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council.**

2. **Welcome UN General Assembly resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998 by which it decided that any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, would require the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly.**

3. **Reaffirm that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.**

4. **Further reaffirm that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time frame, and that all efforts should be made to reach general agreement on this issue.**

5. **Stress that the Open-ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly continues to be the appropriate forum in which to pursue the efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of the General Assembly resolution 48/26;**

6. **Reaffirm the resolve of the member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council on the bases of the aforementioned declarations and communiques.**

7. **Request that the OIC Ad hoc Open-Ended Working Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Membership of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to continue regularly to exchange views and coordinate efforts with a view to safeguarding the interests of Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council.**